

The Times-Dispatch

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MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1910.

THE COLONEL IN PARIS.

The Colonel has laid aside his khaki breeches and has put his derring in his carpet bag. For the time being, at least, he has decided he does not need these formerly indispensable articles of his outfit. Of course, he will want the breeches when the Rough Riders assemble to meet him and to shoot up Wall Street, and the derring will probably come in handy when he begins to use his short, ugly words about those who have forgotten him on this side the Atlantic. In Paris he has put on other clothes to wear. He put on his plug hat and his long coat, and at once proceeded to have the time of his life.

It is a little hard to tell what the Colonel did in Paris or to comment on what he said, for he was doing something from the time he began breakfast by biting a ten-penny nail in half until he took a nightcap with Brandy and went upstairs to sleep off the excitement, and he was talking from the moment he ordered his valet to get out his frock coat until he told Kermitt, snoring on the other side of the room, what a bully time he had had. Still, in all the whirlwind of action and in the hodge-podge of speech-making, there was much at which the faithful will rejoice.

As one of those who cherish his every movement and hang on his every utterance, we were especially impressed by the lecture at the Sorbonne. He began to preach as soon as the applause ceased, and he told the Frenchman what he thought about things in general. There was not much in the speech that enlightened the savants of the Sorbonne, and all that he said then he had said many times before; but what pleased the doctors of the Sorbonne was the way he said it. He did not mince a word, and he spoke his New York French as readily as if he had just left his teacher. It was fine, and when he praised the common man, and said that republican government had still to prove itself, and concluded with a final fling at race suicide, the Frenchmen just got up on the seats and cheered for Theodore. They would have elected him Prefect of Paris in fifteen minutes if he had just said the word.

Still, there was refined cruelty in the joke somebody played on the Colonel about the bust they gave him at the Sorbonne. They had intended, of course, to present him with a bust of Lincoln, knowing that Roosevelt had said, in effect, that Lincoln and Washington were the only two great men that had lived in America before him. When the bust came, however, and was about to be presented by Vice-President La Follette, it proved to be a bust of Jefferson. Now, if there was one thing in the world the Colonel did not want, that one thing was a bust of Jefferson. Who was Jefferson anyway, and what right had he to put his nose into the celebration? Had not Jefferson been guilty of declaring that government should not go to extremes, and had he not said many other sensible things which were denounced as heresy in the days of the Great Administration? M. Jusserand, who used to play tennis with the Colonel, and who knows what the latter likes, has promised to correct the mistake, but it is too late. The ghost of low-loving Banquo Jefferson drove Macbeth Roosevelt from the banquet.

The reception at the Academy was fairly good, and some of it was enjoyed by the Colonel, especially that part of it in which M. Broussard, president of the Academy, said that Roosevelt was the great living exponent of American character and life. The rest of it was rather flat, because there were so few people in the hall and because they did not applaud enough. If he had it to do over again, the Colonel would have them express him his diploma as a member of the Academy and would spend the time in riding about the boulevards where all the people could see him.

What will be the next move in the most modest home-coming of the day, and what can the English or the simple Swedes do to make the Colonel happy after his days in Paris? We hope for the best, and shall not be cast down until we are positive the King does not make him an honorary duke, but the other countries will have to start early if they want to claim the attention of the simple, private citizen, who is so anxious to get back to his desk and write editorial articles with Brother Abbott.

AS IT WAS IN THE BEGINNING.

An esteemed correspondent, whose letter appears in another column, is very much interested in the tariff question. He has read what we had to say on this subject recently in dealing with Congressman McKinlay's fine predictions of the growth of the protectionist doctrine in the South, and he thinks that our statement of the case "comes like a trumpet blast from the buried past." He even thinks that "for

a moment we might almost believe that the militant Democracy once marched forth to battle in serried ranks under the conquering banner of Grover Cleveland." This is very fine, though we are not quite certain whether it is praise or sarcasm.

It does not matter in either case, however, as our correspondent goes on to ask whether or not our belief in a tariff for revenue only, as the great Democratic doctrine, is borne out by conditions to-day, and he calls the long roll of Virginia Democracy, asking if Daniel, and Martin, and Stuart, and Montague and the rest stand for a tariff for revenue only, or for the principle of local protection. He thinks it would be "mighty interesting reading" if we could show just where these party leaders "do stand."

We have no means of answering our correspondent's question, otherwise than by quoting the published utterances of some of these leaders, with which the public is already familiar. We are positive, however, that Mr. Stuart will make his position clear on this subject before the present campaign in the Ninth District is concluded, and we know that if any others of the men mentioned intend to run for Congress during the campaign this year they will have to show their hands. The Congress of 1910-12 should be chosen on the tariff question, and every man who wishes a seat in that body should declare himself for or against the tariff as it stands to-day.

We go even further. No man has a right to represent Virginia in the Sixty-second Congress, or in any Congress, who is not loyal to the Democratic doctrine of the tariff, not as it has been trimmed to meet the winds of the time, but as it was in the beginning and as it ought to be to-day. The Democratic tariff is a tariff for revenue only. It has always been so, and it should always remain so, as long as industrial conditions remain as they are the incidental protection to which some alleged Democrats stand pledged is Democratic only in so far as the protection is incidental to the revenue and not the revenue incidental to the protection. Even then the theory that the government should, by legislative action, lend its protection to any industry is subject to grave doubt on principle. Where protection is "incidental" to one industry affected by the tariff, or where it is "incidental" to the industries of one section, other industries and the industries of every section have a right to "incidental" protection. This, in effect, is protection under another name.

The time has come for the Democratic party to reaffirm its traditional doctrine on the tariff question, and to make the fight of its life on that issue and that issue only. The times are ripe for it. The great West is in rebellion against a tariff which increases the cost of living and the dividends of the great corporations without benefit to the whole people or profit to the treasury. The people of the North—at least those who dare call their souls their own—are uneasy as they see the cost of living increase with every change in the Republican tariff, and they are more willing to-day to throw off the Republican yoke of protection that protects the few and punishes the many than they have been since 1892. What happened in the Plymouth district and in the Rochester district will happen in many districts if the Democrats are willing and ready to take up the gaze thrown down by Senator Hale in his letter of retirement, and if they will fight for a tariff for revenue only. Of course, it cannot be expected that a Democratic Congress chosen this autumn will be able to restore the tariff to a footing of "revenue only" in a session. No sane man would propose such a tremendous industrial revolution. Yet such a Congress could begin honest downward revision at once, and could soon reach the goal of a true Democratic tariff, with inestimable benefit to the whole country.

The question is simply whether or not the national Democratic party is sincere enough and united enough and strong enough to take anew the position which has been its chief claim on the people. If our Democrats are the victory is ours. If they do not the Aldrich abomination will stand. No man can claim to be a Democrat in the land of Democracy who will not put himself on record for a tariff for revenue only.

THE COMING EXPRESS.

No wonder the Kaiser was excited when he saw his first fleet come sailing over the plains around Hamburg on Friday. It was enough to excite a much less enthusiastic man than the Kaiser and enough to make even a Jules Verne draw his breath quickly at the sight of something new under the sun. On the whole, the trip seems to have been a successful one. Two of the three airships landed safely and gracefully, that is if a tremendous balloon can be graceful in any circumstances. The other cruiser had some difficulty in descending and fell a few hundred feet, but without damage to itself or its passengers.

As the return journey to Cologne was equally without incident, and as the three dirigibles were quickly and safely housed in their garages, the first regular military cruise in the air may be termed successful. Perhaps it marks an epoch in the history of the world and a turning point in the annals of warfare. Perhaps, on the other hand, it is only a successful experiment in the wrong direction and may be soon forgotten in other triumphs of the air. In any event it will be worth remembering as a new achievement of the Yankees of Europe. No other nation has had the daring to do such a thing and no other army has included in its regular manoeuvres a cruise in the blue.

Those most familiar with the subject seem to think that the success of the dirigibles is now assured, and

they believe that Kipling's dream of the "Night Mail" may come true. They declare that a biplane of the right type may be well enough for pleasure jaunts and short tours, but they think the dirigible is calculated to take its place as a future express train of the air. They argue that the solution of aviation will come not through the arrangement of gliding wings or planes, but through the discovery of some easily generated and cheap gas with which to fill the balloon at any time and at any height.

Indeed, one writer, in the current number of the Century Magazine, has fathomed, to his own satisfaction at least. Within the next five years, says this seer, we will have airships 1,000 feet long, with a beam of eighty feet, and accommodating 150 passengers, with a crew of perhaps a third as many men. Such a vessel, he believes, will attain a speed of about forty miles per hour and will be thoroughly safe in any weather.

Aviation has made such progress in the last few years that any one would hesitate to think this or anything like this an impossibility. Who knows where the thing will stop or what limitations there will be upon the navigation of dirigibles is made effectual, there certainly seems to be no reason why they should not be indefinitely enlarged for the accommodation of passengers. Of course, they cannot ascend to any great height under the present system of inflating them, but may it not be possible to devise a new gas which will permit a daring navigator to ascend 5,000 feet above Mother Earth and there, free from winds and cross-currents, to fly through the rare air at 100 miles per hour? It may be so. If it be possible, man's conquest of nature is the more nearly attained.

A LAW THAT FITS A CASE.

A newspaper seldom prints a sadder story than that which appeared in the Times-Dispatch yesterday regarding the discovery of little Anna Maguire in old Jackson Ward. The child, it appears, had been left in charge of an old negro by its mother, a victim of misfortune. The girl had been brought up by the colored woman, had never played beyond the confines of a back alley, and, though nine years old, had never been into the streets. When found by the police she did not know that there was any difference between herself and the woman who had been as a mother to her, and she had no idea of her parentage. Thanks to the Children's Home Society and to the police, the girl is away from her former surroundings, and will soon be placed in the care of white guardians, who will adopt her as their own child.

Anna's mother, according to the police, stayed for some time at a so-called hospital in the ward. The child was born there, and was at once removed to the home of the old woman. Charity workers had no chance to relieve the sufferings of the mother and no opportunity to provide for the child. Just such tragedies as this are being enacted year in, year out, in Richmond. The result—the raising of a child by a negro guardian—is rare, but conditions which made this possible are common. To say nothing of those black mysteries at which society shudders and over which the corner works in vain, there are many tragedies enacted in some of the "hospitals" in that quarter. The police have been powerless to prevent these horrors or regulate the places where they occurred. As long as women went there voluntarily, the police had no power to enter the premises or to ask questions. They had to stand idle and helpless, almost in sight of crime.

Under an act of the last Assembly, however, all these hospitals and maternity homes are subject to inspection and can be closed where it is shown that their methods are improper or their practices criminal. As this law was presented by the State Board of Charities and Correction, it will be enforced to the letter in justice and charity. We hope that the law may do good and that not one of these hospitals will be left in the city unless it be properly conducted and regularly inspected. Many of them prey on the unfortunate, and almost all of them have claimed their victims.

HEYBURN, OF COURSE.

The Senators who have been backing the bill to establish the Rockefeller Foundation have practically given up the fight and are ready to admit that the measure will not pass. So many false charges have been made against Mr. Rockefeller in connection with the measure, and the yellow press has soounded its patrons that it has no chance even in the upper house. The men who are pushing it, in the last alternative, will ask Mr. Rockefeller to apply for a charter from some of the States.

The opposition to the foundation is most shortsighted. Wholesale philanthropy has not yet reached such dimensions that gives go about the country asking legislative bodies for permission to endow public institutions, and a Congress which wishes to encourage better feeling between capital and labor cannot afford to frown upon the greatest offer of peace that has ever been made.

We favored the passage of the Rockefeller bill on principle, and we still favor it; but we are even more fully convinced that the measure has merit and should be made law since it develops that the chief opponent of Mr. Rockefeller's plan is Senator Heyburn, of Idaho. As Mr. Heyburn is generally reckoned among the enemies of progress, and as he can regularly be counted on to show long ears under a silk hat, Mr. Rockefeller should feel complimented at Heyburn's ill will.

The chief argument advanced by the Idaho Light in fighting the bill is that the Federal incorporation of the Rockefeller Foundation would exempt

that vast property from taxation. As Heyburn is among those who see how much of the Government's money they can spend, he is not naturally anxious to see that no funds escape the Federal tax collector, though, as a matter of fact, his party has heretofore taken good care not to press the Oil Trust too hard, or at least has made amends for any taxation by double-protection. This, however, is by the way.

The grounds of this opposition are absurd. If the Rockefeller Foundation be used for charitable purposes, as Mr. Rockefeller intends, it will be exempt from taxation in any State in the Union, and Mr. Rockefeller would have nothing to gain by securing a Federal charter. If he wanted to escape taxation he would have to deed his property to trustees, under a will devoting the money to charity, and the State of New York or any other State could not touch it.

To put the case as mildly as possible, the opposition to the foundation becomes simply a bit of gallery play, designed to reach the Intrepid Voters of Idaho, even if it cost America a foundation that might be of incalculable benefit to the country and to all its philanthropies.

HUGHES FOR THE BENCH?

There is a stamp of truth to the report that Mr. Taft has offered the vacant seat on the Supreme Court bench to Governor Hughes, of New York. Neither the President nor Mr. Hughes has given out any statement on the subject, but when it is remembered that a similar report was circulated, in precisely the same manner, about Judge Lurton before it was announced that Mr. Taft had appointed him to the Supreme bench, it is more than likely that the Republican Governor of New York can have the seat if he will take it.

This announcement is in line with what every unprejudiced man has predicted from the first regarding the vacancy. The President is out for the best man, regardless of his political affiliations and regardless of his views on the great questions of trust regulation now before the Supreme Court. As President of the whole people, Mr. Taft was in duty bound not to select a partisan for the bench, and as a former judge he was pledged to do all in his power to exalt the judiciary by adding to it the best men of the country.

It is stated upon apparently good authority that Mr. Hughes will not accept the appointment, if it be formally tendered him. This is to be regretted, from a national standpoint at least. Mr. Hughes is a Republican, but he is one of the best of his kind, and were he placed on the bench he would certainly be a national asset. It is safe to say that should he refuse, Mr. Taft will have difficulty in finding another man as able, as competent and as generally respected throughout the country. Mr. Hughes, however, will be a most decided loser if the Governor resigns to accept the place, for Hughes is about the only force that has kept New York politics from the cesspool of the Aldrich during the last few years. The Governor has not been able to prevent crime in high places, and grafting has gone on almost under his nose; but he has done as well as any man could and has certainly stood for the welfare of his State. If the Republicans are to remain in power in New York, the State would be much better off with Hughes as Governor than with any other man of his party in his place.

Representative Sabath, of Illinois, is after the butter trust and is trying to have the tax on oleomargarine removed as the first bullet in the fight. If he will wait a few weeks old Sol will be a valuable ally in melting the trust.

Aviation events are getting so common that the newspapers only give the stories eleven-point heads of late. What will the Wrights say to this? Did they not have patent rights to first-stage space, in addition to their other holdings?

Commander Peary has a six months leave of absence, during which time he proposes to visit the European capitals and lecture. We should hate to see him have this after the way he treated our friend, Dr. Cook, but for the fact that Peary may be able to bring back a little of the good American money our people will be leaving in Europe this summer.

The Mobile Register has changed hands, but if it changes anything else, its owner had better look out. There is such a thing as leaving well enough alone.

The Wall Street Summary of ancient standing has changed its name to the Financial America. Of course, policy dictated that the former title be dropped in view of the return of a Certain One, but what was the use in taking a synonym?

Aldrich says his only aim is to trim the financial system to suit his taste. If such be the case, what's to be gained by getting rid of him, when it's done?

A man died in Wilkesbarre the other day who was born on Friday, November 12, 1890. His friends blame the accident that killed him on the unlucky hour that gave him birth. Every man blames everything else on the same thing, so what's the use?

Since the Wrights won their suit on their ship's patents, Glenn Curtiss has been out of the lime-light. He showed how bad off he was the other day when he managed to fall only twenty feet.

FRENCH SENATE

Must Determine Whether Naundorff Bourbon Claims Are Well Founded.

Lady Sarah Wilson Now on Visit to New York.

SOME FANTASTIC TALK

Lady Sarah Wilson Now on Visit to New York.

BY LA MARQUE DE FONTENAY.

FRANCE'S government, and her Senate, are in a quandary. They are divided upon whether or not the claims of the Naundorff Bourbons, to be the lineal descendants of Louis XVII.—that is to say, the only son and heir of Louis XVI. and Queen Marie Antoinette—are well founded. The Naundorff Bourbons are in business in Paris in a small way as wine merchants, and I periodically receive circulars from them, recommending certain brands of wine which they desire me to purchase.

In their petition, presented to the Senate, they explicitly renounce all political and social claims, and emphasize the fact that all they are asking for is French citizenship, by right of descent, and the establishment of their claim by inheritance to the name of Duke of Orléans. They are regarded as Dutch citizens, and subjected to all the disadvantages of foreigners, which, when engaged in France, are very embarrassing, and constitute a severe handicap to commercial enterprise.

Now, the majority of the Senate, and the government of the republic, would very much like to return a favorable answer to the petition of the Naundorff Bourbons, since it would seriously discredit the monarchical pretensions of the Duke of Orléans, at any rate, in the eyes of the public. They would also appreciate the fact that even if the Naundorff legend were true, the bourgeois marriages contracted by the Naundorffs, would deprive his descendants of any royal status in the eyes of the courts of Europe.

But the Senate admits the claims of the Naundorff Bourbons, it is not a fact, and the Senate, in fact, acknowledges the right of the Naundorffs to the title of Duke of Orléans, and in that event, despite his professions of loyalty and his standing his explicit abandonment of all monarchical pretensions, he becomes an exile from France, and is excluded from all the rights of French citizenship.

In that case, the Duke of Orléans, having ceased to be the senior representative of the French Bourbons, would be permitted to return to France, to take up his residence there, and to resume his rights as a French citizen. His banishment would cease, and he would be free to return to France, to take up his residence there, and to resume his rights as a French citizen.

It is well to add, however, that the Naundorff Bourbons would no longer apply to him, and the republic would be free to return to France, to take up his residence there, and to resume his rights as a French citizen. His banishment would cease, and he would be free to return to France, to take up his residence there, and to resume his rights as a French citizen.

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Daily Queries and Answers

Address all communications for this column to Query Editor, Times-Dispatch. No mathematical problems will be solved, no coins or stamps valued and no dealers' names will be given.

JOHN OF ARE, ETC.

1. When was John of Are proclaimed "venerable" by Rome?
 2. When did he receive the title of "blessed"?
 1. 1862.
 2. 1893.

CORBETT AND JEFFRIES.

Kindly tell me whether or not Corbett, the ex-prize fighter, ever fought Jeffries?
 Corbett met Jeffries at Coney Island May 11, 1890, and was knocked out by Jeffries in twenty-three rounds. He also met and was knocked out by Jeffries in ten rounds at San Francisco August 14, 1893.

RENT ESTATE LICENSE.

A owns real estate in Virginia and leaves it with B to rent out. Is there any law requiring B to take out a license, whether he receives compensation or not?
 C. E. H.

LIE ON CABBAGE.

Please inform me how I may dispose of lie on cabbage.
 Write to the State Department of Agriculture, Richmond, Va., for full information on this subject.

COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE FOR FLORIDA.

Kindly publish the name and address of the Commissioner of Agriculture for the State of Florida.
 This officer's name does not appear in any of our directories. A letter ad-

dress to the Secretary of Agriculture, Tallahassee, Fla., will reach the proper official.

Did Brown Make an Error?

Please tell me whether or not Curley Brown made an error in Thursday's game when he missed a foul ball that was almost impossible for him to catch.
 F. A. N.

"Between Hawk and Buzzard."

Please inform me which of the twenty-four known birds of the "between hawk and buzzard."
 R. C. K.

Teachers' Pensions.

Please tell me whether the law pensioning teachers prohibits them from teaching private school while they are drawing a pension.
 W. A. C.

Origin of "Old Glory."

Please tell me where I can get information on the origin of "Old Glory."
 A. SUBSCRIBER.

Pay His Debts First.

Settlement With Count Sigray Was Chief Point in Daily Marriage.

"It is understood from members of the family that Count Sigray, who married Miss Harriet Daily, daughter of the late Marcus Daily, that the bride's dowry was \$50,000. Of this amount, however, only \$20,000 will be immediately at the disposal of the bridegroom; that sum to be applied to the settlement of the count's debts. The comfortable balance of \$30,000 remains an American investment from which the young couple are to draw the interest."

So runs a recent society note in a New York paper, and the shame of the hapless lady is so common that it excited no comment, notwithstanding its affront to the dignity and sanctity of marriage and the low standard of both manhood and womanhood which it implies.

There is a man, scion of one of the proudest of Hungarian families, with a pedigree that stretches back to medieval days; here is a girl, born in the land where womanhood is rightly esteemed; delicately reared; fastidious; in all of her tastes, in her environment; proud of her position; glorying in her money; using it as a pedestal to raise her above the rack of humanity and as a barrier to keep her aloof from them; here, then, are a man and a woman, who, in their youth, were nobles in birth and clarifying in wealth, should be models for the rest of the world.

And yet there isn't a laborer on the streets who has less manhood, and millions of poor girls doing humble work, who have more manhood, and what would the rest of the world, accustomed to think of men as brave and self-respecting and of women as fine and white-souled, say of such a pair?

In this Sigray case, the American girl is the worst offender. The count, who makes traffic of his title has been brought up to such transactions detestable as they are. But there is no such excuse for the girl who consents to such a cheap and unwomanly bargain.

Count Sigray, to make the marriage, turned out, she will have bought her unhappiness with her title—Cleveland Leader.

NO NEWS IS GOOD NEWS.

A Period of Dullness Is Not Always Era of Prosperity.

One of our correspondents—a man, by the way, whose letters have not infrequently added interest to this page—called attention yesterday to the possibility that people should rejoice, not complain, when they have an opportunity to "do nothing" for a few dull days. We think, ourselves, that "P. T." was wrong in his implied assumption that the papers are saved from dullness only by having a large number of regrettable things to record—as he put it, "crime, fraud, folly, accident, or even more unfavorable prospects for stagnation, or a conducive to serene and satisfying contemplation."

It is, presumably, a believer in the theory that those nations are most happy which have no history, but that is an aphorism of more than dubious accuracy, for stagnation is not happiness for nations any more than for individuals. In the same way, when a newspaper is dull, because nothing of any great importance is happening, the phenomenon is much more likely to justify lamentation than rejoicing, for it shows that a lot of things are need of doing had been left undone.

Moreover, "news conducive to serene and satisfying contemplation" may be news of just the sort that "P. T." thinks he does not like to read. When rogueries come to judgment or ancient abuses are brought to light, it is a far better reason for serenity and satisfaction than when all is quiet and indifference and toleration prevail. When the papers are most interesting that affairs are apt to be going best. An apparent exception would be when there is a disaster or humiliation, and yet even then it is better that the record should be made than that it should be concealed, for in knowledge, not in ignorance, lies hope for the future.

As "P. T." said, there are many good people whose names never appear in print because nothing unusual has happened to them, and they have never done anything to attract the notice of the public. From some points of view they are an admirable, even enviable, part of the community, but they are not the people of great achievement, and the world as much indebted to them as to those who have had the energy to lead and serve it. Moreover, our country is so presented as upon the interest of a newspaper depends almost as much upon how the news of the day is presented as upon the nature of the news. Interest and importance are not interchangeable terms, and the commendable is not always the interesting, by any means—New York Times.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

SAVERS

BY EVERY TEST